

**It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's**

THEM.  
**PERRY DAVIS'**  
 VEGETABLE  
**PAIN KILLER.**  
 THE GREAT  
**FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.**  
 W I acknowledge in the trade and the pub-  
 lic to this to be an unwritten law.  
**FAMILY MEDICINE.**  
 For the cure of Coughs, Croup, Whooping  
 Cough, General Debility, Indigestion, Colic, and  
 Pains in the Head, Neuralgia, Gout, Rheu-  
 matism, Cholera, &c., &c.  
**Sore Throat and Diphtheria**  
 Is soon relieved by resorbing the Throat with mix-  
 ture of Pain Killer and water.  
**And for Fever and Ague**

For the many diseases incident to the human family,  
**Internally and Externally**  
It works equally well.

Phreed (Lambert). Following letter received unsolicited  
from Rev. A. W. Curtis:  
LUMED, MACOM CO., MICH., July 9, 1860.  
Messrs J. A. HARRIS & Co.:  
Gentlemen.—The confidence I have in Perry Davis  
Pain-Exposer, has recently for Col. C. C. Cough, Burn

A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy a felon; although I had never heard of its being used for that purpose; but having suffered intensely from a tumor on my eye, having no other remedy in view, I applied the tinct. Sillib. freely for about six

tion very fully the next morning, when entirely destroyed the fever, and increased my confidence in the utility of the remedy.

Yours truly, A. W. CURTIS,  
Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

**THE TAIN KILLER**  
Has been tested in every variety of climate, and

The most common complaint and undesirable friend of the motorist is the traveler, once sea and land and one should travel on our LAKE EXHIBIT WITHOUT IT.

Directors agree to pay each bottle,  
 Sold by Dealers everywhere.  
 Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.  
 J. N. HARRIS & CO.,  
 Proprietors for the Western and Southern States,  
 Cincinnati, O.  
 Sold Wholesale and Retail by

un; Frank Rich, Lexington; D. T. & I. B. Norton,  
 Lexington; H. B. Miller, Covington; Seaton & Brod-  
 ick, Mayfield; Edward Walder, Louisville; and  
 all Louisville Druggists. mar7 \* & 4-w3

**The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to**

DR. WEAVER'S  
CANKER & SALT GUM SYRUP  
FOR THE CURE OF

The most effective Blood Purifier of the  
NINETEENTH CENTURY.

It is the prescription of an Educated Physician  
and all who are afflicted with any of the above  
named diseases, should use it without delay. It will  
cure the diseases from the system, and when con-  
fined to the skin, a few applications of

**DR. WEAVER'S**

and you have a permanent cure.  
The Cerate has proved itself to be the b  
ointment ever invented, and where once used,  
has never been known to fail of effecting a perman  
ent cure. FOLD SIZES, Letter and King's Arms, Scotch He  
d Pills, and Brand, FINE, BARBER, & Co. GLEN

**Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes,**  
The Cerate is the only thing required to cure  
should be kept in the house of every family.  
Price of Syrup \$1. Cerate 25 cents per bottle.  
Direct to your nearest dealer.

J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington; Frank Fitch, Lexington; M. T. & L. R. Burt, Cincinnati, O.

Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to the  
Taste, is

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S  
GENTLY WINE BITTER  
THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY

FOR  
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,  
*Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility  
and all Diseases arising from a Dis-*

THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the United States, and all who try them pronounce them valuable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEECH, writes from Savannah, Ga., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised."

F. S. DAVIS, Postmaster at Williamsport, Pa., says, "they gave great satisfaction. I use them myself, having taken gold, become postmaster and no appetite. It relieved me, and I can recommend it with great assurance of its merits."

He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

THOMAS STANFORD, Esq., Blountsville, Tenn., Ind., writes us a long letter, under date of May, 1860. He was much reduced, having been ill for three years with great nervous debility, palpitation

to O. W. BILFMAN says he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years, in all its various forms and the late of his letter he had been two years weak; the Bitters effecting the cure, when a feeble physician attending him could do him no good.

J. W. BENT writes from Delphos, Allen co., Oh. (a section where Liver and Acid prevails) that he most effectively recommends them of every morbid influence of Retention and Acid. Dyspepsia, a General Debility, etc.

Such News we are Receiving Daily  
Full directions accompanying each bottle.  
They are sold by Medicine dealers generally.  
Price 75 cts. per bottle.

Proprietors for the Southern and Western States  
to whom all orders.

ICE! ICE!!  
ALL citizens of Frankfort

of fine clearance for the season. ~~They are~~  
are requested to call at the  
Confectionery of Gray & Todd, where they can  
supply with tickets. I will commence deliver-  
my race on Monday, Aug 6th, and continue through  
the season. My terms are cash—and will not be ex-  
pected from.

supplied from his residence.  
may wait will  
~~LET~~

SAN. GULIA



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.**  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:  
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4 00  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862

## Laws of Kentucky.

The Public Acts, passed at the September and November sessions of the Legislature, 1861, are now printed, and for sale at this office. Price fifty cents.

RELEASE OF HON. C. S. MOREHEAD.—The telegraph informs us that Hon. C. S. Morehead, of Kentucky, has been released from confinement in Fort Warren, on parole. We are not advised of the extent of his parole, but, with his many personal friends in this community, we are gratified to hear that he has been thus temporarily released, and hope it may lead to such means as will free him permanently from restraint by the Government.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND.—The following members of the Kentucky Legislature left for Washington City on Wednesday last: Hon. J. K. Goodloe, Woodford county; General George Huston, Clarke county; Hon. Geo. P. Webster, Campbell county; Hon. John W. Finnell, and Hon. John F. Fisk, Kenton county; and Thornton F. Marshall, Esq., of Bracken county.

NO MILEAGE FOR EXTRA SESSIONS.—The opinion of Comptroller Whitley, acquiesced in by Secretary Chase, is that according to the present law regulating the compensation of Members of Congress, they can receive mileage only for the regular session. Therefore, mileage for the July extra session remains to be provided for by future regulations. It may be stated that several Senators were paid their mileage before the opinion was officially furnished for ministerial guidance.

JEFF. DAVIS PREPARING AN ADDRESS.—The Paris Press asserts that "Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet are engaged in preparing a memorandum to be addressed to Europe. The document treats the question of secession, and declares that the war undertaken by the Northern States will not lead to any result, and that the separation is already a legal fact. With a view, however, to put an end to a much-to-be-regretted contest, and prevent great misfortunes, the memorandum, it is said, will propose an amicable separation on basis to be decided in common; the Southern States being ready to agree to any arrangement compatible with the dignity of all parties. This appeal to Europe is shortly to be published."

THE SENATE, Thursday, after a sharp debate, adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for an explanation of the charges made against him by the Investigating Committee, growing out of the employment of his brother-in-law to purchase vessels.

GEN. DUELL HAS ISSUED AN ORDER placing the navigation on the Ohio below Louisville, completely under Government supervision. Neither passengers nor freight, letters or newspapers, are to be taken without passes, and the boats are to land only at authorized points.

A RICHMOND paper of the 2d says that both Jeff. Davis and Governor Letcher, gave receptions on New Year's day. That of the former took place at 12 o'clock, and lasted three hours. Thousands of visitors were in attendance, all of whom shook hands with his "Excellency."

THE NASHVILLE-LOUISVILLE-COURIER, of the 30th ult., pays a glowing tribute to the memory of H. Clay Meriwether, who was killed in the recent skirmish near Sacramento, Ky. The deceased was a resident of Jefferson county, and was a captain of rebel cavalry at the time of his death.

CANNEL COAL has been discovered at Crab Orchard, Ky., by the troops there, and the inhabitants are astonished at it. One man said that several years ago he had dug a well on an adjoining farm, through the "same sort of stuff," but it had never occurred, to him that it was Cannel coal.

GOLD.—The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday, says there is some irregularity in the experience of different bankers as to the demand for gold, and also as to the rates charged. There is more reserve generally about selling, and we change our figures to cover the range of quotations. Two per cent is charged by some of the houses for small lots, but large orders would not be filled short of three per cent. This condition of things is mainly consequent on the rising tendency of prices in the New York market.

THE TREASURY DEMAND NOTES.—The Banks of Kentucky have determined to receive the U. S. Treasury notes in all their transactions. These notes will, of course, form hereafter an important part of our circulating medium.

A philanthropic clergyman of Boston offered to preach to the prisoners in Fort Warren. They accepted the proposal with gladness, but prayed permission to select the text, and suggested Acts, chapter 25, verse 27: "For it seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not withal to signify the crimes laid against him."

DEPUTY U. S. Marshal Roid, arrested Mr. B. F. Rogers, of Bourbon county, on Saturday last. He is still in custody at Mt. Airy.

WE learn from the Cincinnati papers, that 950 wagons and about 4,000 mules have been sent from that city, to Gen. Buell's command within a few weeks, and that there is daily a large amount of arms and munitions of war coming forward by railroad, all of which are being sent to Kentucky.

## Further Evidence of the Abolition Character of the War.

Some time since we endeavored to point out the Abolition character of the war, now being waged against the States and people of the South, accompanied with certain comments of our own in regard to the position and duty of Kentucky in its relations to such a war. The proof we then offered was, we thought, fully sufficient to convince every intelligent mind, not willfully prejudiced to the contrary, that the war was conceived in the spirit of abolition, and would be conducted, both by Congress and the Administration, with a paramount, if not single view, to that end. Since then cumulative proof to the same effect, both in the action of the President and his Cabinet, and the Congress, has crowded and multiplied itself to such an extent upon the attention of the nation, that he who longer doubts is not merely skeptical, but must be either willfully blind or else naturally imbecile. We now propose, without lengthened comment of our own, (comment is superfluous, and might only break the crushing force of evidence as demonstrative as it is abundant,) to collect a fragment of that proof and present it to the calm consideration of the people of Kentucky. In doing so, we desire to be brief, and must, with that view, be necessarily compelled to present the evidence in the form of a condensed summary in our own language, rather than in that of full and minute quotations from the records of Congress, and the speeches and instructions of the President and his Secretaries. And the first evidence we shall cite, in addition to that given in our former article, is the fact that the President, notwithstanding his modification of Cameron's report urging the emancipation and arming of the negroes, still retains him as a member of his Cabinet, in spite of his opinions and in defiance of the almost universal outcry and protest of the conservative men of the nation. By his retention he thus gives the most practical evidence of his entire endorsement of Cameron's opinions and project. The modification of the report was nominal, designed to satisfy an apparent and politic necessity of the moment. The retention of the Secretary of War is practical and real, intended to evince to the country, and especially to the Republican party, the active sympathy of the President with any and every scheme for the abolition of slavery. The one means nothing. The other means everything. The one simply, so to speak, laudizes; the other acts and accomplishes. The public will readily see the difference and mark the effective significance of that difference. Next in order comes the recent radical action of Congress upon the subject of slavery, all bearing to the same point, and reaching practically the same result, the speedy extinction of slavery. First the Crittenden resolution, defining the object of the war, viz: the maintenance of the laws, and the enforcement of the Constitution, adopted unanimously at the last session, is offered again and as promptly voted down, by a respectable majority. Other resolutions, introduced into the House at an early day, providing for the sweeping and immediate emancipation of the slaves, not of rebels alone, but of all persons, whether loyal or disloyal, are favorably considered. Within the last day or two it has been announced that the Committee on the District of Columbia had prepared, and would soon introduce into both Houses, a bill for the compulsory abolition of slavery in the District. The present prospect is that the bill will command majorities in both Houses, receive the signature of the President, and become a law. If it provides any compensation whatever to the unwilling owners, it is so slight as to be merely nominal, and affords no recompense of the least moment to the unfortunate and unjustly treated masters of the liberated slaves. They will be deprived of their property against their will and in defiance of the Constitution, and then compelled to put up with the most nominal and pitiful compensation. Yet this Congress and this war means no abolition or attack upon the rights of slaveholders.

And, finally, Wilson's bill, punishing with immediate dismissal from the service and other penalties all officers of the army, who in any manner assist in the return of a fugitive slave to his master, is quickly passed in the House amid the exultant congratulations of the majority on the floor, and the approving cheers and plaudits of the abolition mob in the galleries. Any bill or resolution, on the contrary, which does not smack of Abolition, and look to immediate emancipation, meets with no favor from the triumphant majority, and is quickly shoved aside as alien to the feelings of the body, and far behind the necessities of the day. And again, coming back to the President, the dispatches of to-day convey the information that, just at this crisis in the destiny of the nation, he has selected for special promotion to high military commands two of the most notorious, detested, and bloody-minded Abolitionists in all the land—Lane, of Kansas, and Ben. Wade, of Ohio. They are to be made Major Generals. With all the voluminous lists of the army, regular and volunteer, before him to choose from, these two merciless and heaven-defying Abolitionists, one of them without the slightest military experience, are wantonly selected by the President at this terrible moment, when the fate of a nation hangs upon his final decision, as the special objects of favor and high promotion, to command the great armies of the Republic. And to make the matter still worse, and the proof still stronger, the dispatches also inform us that Lane had had a special interview with the President and Cabinet, and had been most cordially authorized and instructed by them to carry out his peculiar plan of putting down the rebellion in his future operations in the West. All know what that plan means, and what the President and Cabinet meant when they authorized it. It means confiscation, emancipation, insurrection, pillage, robbery, fire and sword, and the indiscriminate murder and butchery of Missouri slaveholders, without regard to age, sex, or condition. The President promotes the bloody author of all this, and joyfully authorizes its continued execution, and yet it is said that he is conservative, and that this is not an abolition war. Fools may be ac-

told and believe it, but sensible men, never. These will see through the horrible and wicked scheme of wholesale robbery and slaughter, and, if commonly prudent, prepare to defeat it, whenever sought to be brought home to their own doors and firesides. We have not before instanced, as we might have done, the late foolish and ridiculous, but most fanatical, proclamation of Gen. Phelps, proclaiming universal freedom and equality to the negroes of Louisiana and Mississippi; and the fact that, notwithstanding that outrageous proclamation, he is still permitted by the President to retain his command in the expedition. After the recent promotion of Lane to a Major-Generalship, with instructions to carry out his peculiar policy, we deemed Phelps' proclamation as comparatively insignificant, and had almost overlooked it. We have now briefly considered a portion of the large amount of evidence recently given, proving incontestably the utter abolition purpose and character of the war. If further proof were required, it could be readily had, either in what has already transpired, or will speedily, if not momentarily, happen. We desire to add but a single fact further, as indicating unmistakably, and strikingly, the spirit and feeling of a considerable portion of the people of the North, upon the war in its relation to slavery. It consists of a brief extract from a late sermon of the Rev. Doctor Clever, of New York, delivered before his congregation in that city. It is too fearfully significant to require or bear comment. We, therefore, give it at once in the exact words in which it is reported in the New York Herald:

"The Government in refusing to abolish slavery took upon itself the whole guilt of a deliberate establishment of it, and this renewed guarantee of slavery in the war made it, so far as slavery was concerned, atrocious, and brought it directly beneath the reprobation of the Almighty. Slavery had taken away all our manliness, nobleness, and independence, and made us tremble at our enemies, and at the command of Great Britain justice had been defrauded of its due by the release of two of the greatest criminals. The leaders of this conspiracy ought to be singled out and made the subjects of punishment. If there were a class composed of a certain number of men who had executed this vast treason, then that whole class ought to be annihilated. If those were exterminated all sources of division and motives for rebellion would cease. The slave owners being the prime movers in the rebellion, a price ought to have been set upon their heads, for if all the slave owners were condemned to death, it was but carrying out what God had appointed to be done beforehand. God would certainly blast a government and people who persisted in such wickedness as this. It was the reverend gentleman considered, nothing but our insane refusal to exercise justice on the slave confederacy that had given Great Britain the advantage over us, and driven us to the humiliating necessity of submitting to almost any concession, even when we were in the right. God would now allow any nation to take us by the throat, and though the demand be ever so just, we could not help it, for we had so hampered ourselves by defending the right of the Confederacy to trample upon the slave, that Heaven would not recognize the right of any nation to trample upon us."

Could any thing be more redolent of abolition, or more eloquent of fleshly and diabolical atrocity than the above passage? Dr. Cheever is a prominent and talented clergyman of New York, the pastor of one of the largest and most influential congregations in the city; and yet the papers, in reporting the sermon, state that its delivery was received with every demonstration of hearty approval. Dr. Cheever, we would gladly believe, represents the feelings and opinions of no large body of the people of the North; yet he represents a class, and a daily increasing class, of its population. There are tens and hundreds of thousands of others, who, while they do not go so far in their opposition to slavery as Dr. Cheever and his sympathizing and applauding congregation, fall but little behind them. They are fast being educated up to the same standard of anti-slavery fanaticism and ferocity, and, if the war long continues, they will soon reach it. People of Kentucky, these are the men with whom you are asked to ally yourselves, and make war upon the people of the South, your natural kindred and friends. Will you longer do it? We do not believe it. These are the dangers you will soon be called upon to face around your own smiling homesteads, and upon your own fruitful fields. Will you quail before them? Your ancestors would have promptly met and bravely conquered them. You are encompassed with deadly ever-thickening perils. Your honor is menaced with insult. Your property endangered with pillage and destruction. Your liberties and institutions exposed to shameless violations. Your lives and those of your families threatened with insecurity and death. What your fathers would have done, posterity and history will expect of you to look the danger fully and deliberately in the face; and when it comes, if come it must, meet its first advance with the unshrinking firmness of free men, who trifle not in the presence of a great duty, and falter not in the face of fearful and impending peril. Great dangers promptly met are readily conquered and easily escaped; small ones, foolishly neglected, or cowardly shrunk from, become quickly and fatally destructive. Forget the lesson, and become slaves; remember it, and remain free.

"SIDNEY."

Harriet Martineau, a distinguished British female Abolitionist, has written a letter to the New York Anti-Slavery Standard, strongly expressing the British side of the Mason and Slidell affair. After speculating upon the prospects of a war with England, she says:

"It is not the thought of war, dreadful as it is, neither the loss of life, nor the other losses, nor the disturbance of intercourse, friendly and commercial, nor even the shame of warfare between peoples of the same blood and language, that causes the keenest pang in the prospect of what is coming. It is the grief of the failure of free government in your country, the discouragement of your disgrace, if your republic, from which wise and good men of three generations have hoped so much, should now be an outlaw among the nations."

If the evil forebodings above expressed should be realized, we know of none more responsible for it than Harriet Beecher Stowe, Harriet Martineau, and the tribe of Abolitionists, British and American, in petticoats and out of petticoats. If our free government fails, they have caused the failure.

[For the Yeoman.]

It has become, with some of the irrepressibles here in Kentucky, a trite and kind of stereotyped remark, that it was not the negro question which induced the Southern people to revolt against their Government; that it was only the inordinate ambition of a few, who found that the reins of Government were about to be loosed forever, that caused them to so behave.

People who desire to be with the majority, or in position to profit by having the favor of the Government for the time being, may deceive themselves and others into such belief; but what calm and thinking person can say in the face of the formation, growth, and success of the Black Republican party, that the negro question was not only the beginning, but it was the life, the blood, and the soul of the concern. Take away the slavery question from nothing the Republicans, and they would have to keep them together as a party. They grew as a party upon the scent of the negro—have to do about them but the negro; and if the negro was taken from them, there is nothing left on which they could be kept together.

Did the Chicago platform have any thing in it but the dear negro, and lands for the landless? That was all that was tangible about it.

Were the chief officers of this Government ever elected, before Mr. Lincoln and his followers came into power, upon any such a platform? If the abolition of slavery—its exclusion from all new territories—the repeal or non-execution of the fugitive slave law, were not the great things to be done by the Black Republican party, what else were they pledged to do? When Lincoln stood in Cincinnati and made his speech in answer to Douglas, what point was there in it but the one that slavery must be warred against until the fact was established that the States of this Union were all to be free or all to be slave? That the hundreds of thousands of millions of slave property must all be surrendered, if it beggared every man, woman, and child in the slave States—clean, clear, unconditional abolition, and not a cent of pay for the slaves to their owners. Was not this the programme and the practice to be carried out? Was it not what Fremont would have tried to accomplish, Constitutions or no Constitutions, had he been elected? Does not his recent course as a General in Missouri prove him to have been unprincipled enough to have deprived every person, loyal or disloyal, of their slaves? None of these things will be denied by any decent man who regards the truth of history. And yet, the negro was not the cause of the rebellion! What effort to pervert truth and make false history!

If the Black Republicans did not intend to press the South to the giving up of their negroes, or to a rebellion, why did they keep a continual clamor about slavery. Why did they not accept some of the very fair terms which were proposed for a settlement of all the negro questions, and their exclusion from the politics of the nation!

If the South were not to be bonded into a revolution, why was the negro question made the leading feature of Black Republicanism? Why, when so urgently importuned by conservative and true men, did not the Republican party yield to an adjustment? The Supreme Court had decided for the South on the right to carry slavery into all the territories, on the right of the slave owners to an efficient fugitive slave law.

When the South offered to yield all right to go into more than half of the Territories with slaves, and asked only a qualified right as to the remainder, what did Republicans expect and calculate upon but submission or resistance? Misguided Southern people, you should have fought your battles in the Union and under the Constitution, and not by attempting to secede. You would have had thousands and tens of thousands on your side, had you maintained the Union instead of rending it.

The Constitution secured you more than you asked, and it was the traitor Black Republicans, who were not only disregarding your rights, but disregarding the plainest obligations of the Constitution.

If you Southern people would break up your armies to-day, and go home, arms in hand, and claim that instead of trying to break up the Union, you would declare war against Black Republicanism, you would be joined by such forces as would now kill Black Republicanism so dead it would never resurrect again.

The people don't want to give up this Union. They find Republicanism has deceived them—that the leaders are a set of unprincipled scamps, who want ruin or anything else, if it can keep them in power. One day they are very conservative, and the next advance a step towards the end they aim at—abolition. When any good Union men grow restive at some questionable move, they talk of the glorious Union to be preserved, and thus quiet them.

We are in the power of these rulers for the present. Corrupt, though they be, the people must tear with them, or overturn their Government. That they are scamps is made too plain in the appointment and retention of Fremont, in the face of his corruption and plundering, in the payment of the Government; in the retention of Cameron as Secretary of War, after his indorsement of John Cochran's speech about arming negroes. That the Government is corrupt is clear from the usurpations and disregard of the Constitutional guarantees in favor of personal liberty, as well as the rights of the slaveholding people. That they are corrupt, witness the appointment to a high military office of Lane, the jay-bawker, whose life has been one remarkable only for lawlessness, and whose mode of conducting the war is to be by stealing and running off slaves. That they are corrupt and lawless, is evidenced by the passage of laws of confiscation, admitted to be unconstitutional. That they are lawless, see the resolutions passed to prohibit officers and soldiers from aiding to enforce the fugitive slave law, a law on the statute book, and which they dare not repeal, as they know that would at once enlighten the country as to their base purpose.

To fight such a people for the causes enumerated, under the flag of the Union, is not wrong, except in this, that it has been done out of the Government, and not in it. The Government, administered according to the Constitution, is of too much value to be given up until the rights that Constitution gives cannot be secured otherwise than by its overthrow.

That Black Republicans care nothing for the Constitution, is too evident by the continual breaches the President and his officers are making of it. It is all to put down rebellion; to bring the South back to an obedience to constitutional obligation, that they disregard its provisions! If Jeff. Davis & Co. violate, they have the same right to violate it, and any body who complains will be dealt with by the military, or by corrupt evil officers. Accused be the day when such rulers were allowed to get the power; accused be the day when Southern people permitted their leaders to attempt to make secession.

But when, or how, or where is all the devilry to end. Those camps who breed the strife are mainly out of harm's way. The day will come when this ruin must awaken those who are to suffer, and perhaps they will then stop it, and say to Republicanism and its Abolitionism, and Secessionism and its rebellion, both must be given up.

Southern people must not be ashamed to acknowledge their error. They may be taunted with their supposed inability to protect the war. They were told in the beginning that they were cowards and could not be kicked out of the Union, because of their love of the leaves and fishes. You have shown Black Republicanism that you could not be kicked in as easily as they supposed. It may be the Republicans of the free States may not hail your return into the Union with the same sort of feelings they had when they gave up Mason and Slidell upon the demand of England; yet all conservative people, those whose regard is worth having, will rally to you, and unite with you in sustaining and upholding the Constitution, against the deadliest enemy it has ever had, in the shape of a sectional, fanatical party, whose history, if it ever has one, will be that it well might, if not quite, destroyed the best Government the world ever saw—the Government, Seward, Chase, and Hale voted in 1850, in the Senate, to have broken up. We hope Lincoln, when reminded of this vote, won't send them to Fort Warren—we did not remind him of it for that purpose.

SENE.

SENE.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**A. CONERY,**  
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.  
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)  
Has just received a new assortment of  
**WATCHES, CLOCKS**  
AND  
**JEWELRY.**  
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.  
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.  
JAN 12-WT-WF

## AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

**STRAW GOODS,**  
CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY  
**KEENON & GIBBONS,**  
DEALERS IN

**BOOKS & STATIONERY,**  
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,  
**UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,**  
JAN 25-WT-WF MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

## TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent, lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.  
JAN 25-WT-WF A. CONERY.

## THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

**Sir James Clarke's**  
Celebrated Female Pills.  
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.  
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

## TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.  
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.  
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,  
**JOHN MOSES, (Late J. C. Baldwin & Co.)**  
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.  
Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills.  
Wilson, Potter & Co., Wholesale agents.  
JAN 25-WT-WF

Beautifully Clear!  
Pure and White!  
WHAT?

Any face after the use of the *Magnolia Balm*, no matter how unsightly it was before.  
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.  
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.  
See advertisement.

## STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES.

By an act of the present Legislature (Chapter 233), I am authorized to sell five hundred copies of the latest edition of  
"STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES,"  
At the greatly reduced price of FIVE DOLLARS PER COPY.  
Persons desiring copies will apply to  
NAT. GAITHER, Jr.,  
Secretary of State, Frankfort, Ky.

**Lots for Sale**  
I HAVE several beautiful vacant building lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort, at 1805 S. A. THEOBALD.  
JAN 25-WT-WF

## Louisville & Frankfort & Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

NOTICE.  
On and after Thursday, January 10, 1862, FREIGHT TRAINS will run until further notice as follows:  
Leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.  
Leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.  
SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.  
JAN 10-WT-WF

## Louisville & Frankfort & Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

RAILROADS.  
On and after Monday, Nov. 4, 1861, trains will leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:  
FIRST TRAIN—5 50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownshorn, and Bell. On the Lexington branch, stopping at New Castle, or Frankfort, for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, and Danville; at Wayne Station for Georgetown, and at Lexington (Wayne) Station for Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all other towns.  
SECOND TRAIN—2 00 P. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownshorn, Buckner's, and North Lenoxy, connecting by stage at Eminence for New Castle, and at Wayne for Georgetown.  
THIRD TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION—Leaves at 4 40 P. M., stopping at all stations, and returning, will leave Lexington at 5 40 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrive at Louisville at 9 40 A. M.  
Trains arrive in Louisville as follows: First Train at 11 30 A. M., Second Train at 5 40 P. M.; Lagrange Accommodation at 9 30 A. M.  
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.  
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.  
Freight received and discharged from 7 30 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Through tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.  
SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.  
JAN 9-WT-WF

## PROPOSALS FOR BOXES.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,  
FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 24, 1862.  
SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 11th inst. for the making and delivery of FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE boxes for packing the public books for distribution.  
They must be made of good seasoned plank, three quarters of an inch thick; 125 of said boxes to be 18 inches deep, by 18 inches square; 125 to be 18 inches deep, by 22 inches square; and 100 to be 18 inches deep, by 24 inches square. The same to be well and securely nailed with 8-point nails, and to every respect to be made in compliance with the specimens which are to be seen at this office. Said boxes are to be delivered at the Bank Building, in the city of Frankfort, on or before the 25th day of January, 1862.  
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned as Secretary of State, and must be sealed, and marked "Boxes," and, with approved security, under the penalty of \$500, will be opened at the discretion of the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded, for the faithful discharge of the contract, which bond must be executed within five days after the 11th day of January.  
NAT. GAITHER, Jr.,  
Secretary of State.  
JAN 7, 1862-Jd.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., did, on the 24th day of December, 1861, kill and murder one Daniel Brewer, in the county of Henry, his since made his escape, and is now going at large;  
Now, therefore, I, BERRIAM MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby direct that an execution be issued in the counties of Fulton, Hickman, Ballard, Crittenden, Letcher, Graves, Callaway, Marshall, Caldwell, Lytle, Pigg, Union, Crittenden, and Hopkins, at the several places of holding therein authorized by law, on MONDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY, 1862, for the execution of a member of the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, who has been expelled therefrom.  
Now, therefore, I, BERRIAM MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby direct that an execution be issued in the counties of Fulton, Hickman, Ballard, Crittenden, Letcher, Graves, Callaway, Marshall, Caldwell, Lytle, Pigg, Union, Crittenden, and Hopkins, at the several places of holding therein authorized by law, on MONDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY, 1862, for the execution of a member of the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, who has been expelled therefrom.  
By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.  
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
To the sheriffs of Fulton, Hickman, Ballard, Crittenden, Letcher, Graves, Callaway, Marshall, Caldwell, Lytle, Pigg, Union, Crittenden, and Hopkins, counties, comprising the First Congressional District:  
WHEREAS, HENRY C. BURNETT, late member of the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, has been expelled therefrom;  
Now, therefore, I, BERRIAM MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby direct that an execution be issued in the counties of Fulton, Hickman, Ballard, Crittenden, Letcher, Graves, Callaway, Marshall, Caldwell, Lytle, Pigg, Union, Crittenden, and Hopkins, at the several places of holding therein authorized by law, on MONDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY, 1862, for the execution of a member of the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, who has been expelled therefrom.  
By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.  
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

## WAR DISPATCHES!

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR!  
BUY YOUR COAL BEFORE THE WINTER SETS IN!

By applying to S. BLACK, who keeps the best Kentucky, Virginia, and Canadian coals, always on hand, you can be supplied at the lowest market price. Also, all kinds of lumber and shingles.  
Office near the railroad bridge. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.  
S. BLACK.  
JAN 12-WT-WF

## SUPERIOR GRAPE VINES

For Sale,  
FROM IONA, NEW YORK.  
I HAVE on consignment, from one of the most reliable Pomologists and Propagators in the East, a splendid lot of the Grape Vines, for sale at greatly reduced prices, comprising the following varieties: Delaware, Diana, Elvingsburg, Herbeimann, Anna, Lenox, Cayuga, Union Village, Concord, &c.  
I have, also, of my own propagating, a large lot of Catawbas, Isabella, English Fox, and other varieties, which I will sell low, by the thousand, hundred, or dozen. Also, a splendid lot of  
EVERGREENS!  
Consisting of White, Spruce, and Yellow Pine, Anasir, Pine, Scotch Pine, Norway Spruce, &c., Scotch Larch, White Cedar, and a splendid lot of American Cypress. Also,  
PURE CATAWBA WINE.  
By the bottle, gallon, or cask. Address  
Agent for Dr. C. W. GRAHAM, Georgetown, Ky.,  
JAN 6-WT

## NEW BOOK BINDERY.

MAJOR & OVERTON.

Will execute all orders for binding, and work in any department of the business, at their room over KESON & GIBBONS' Book Store, on Main street, Major's Building.  
JAN 11 Overton having this day purchased the interest of Walter Overton, in the Book Bindery of Major & Overton, the business of the establishment will, for the future, be conducted by the said firm, under the name of Major & Overton. F. H. Overton will give the business his special and prompt attention.  
Frankfort, Nov. 4th, 1861. F. H. OVERTON.

## COMMITTED TO JAIL.

COMMITTED to the Livingston county jail, a negro boy, calling himself MULLY, of a dark copper color, eighteen years of age, five feet six inches high; weighs about 132 pounds; scar on the right hand, supposed to be caused by a burn; says he belongs to John Mathews, of Madison county.  
The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.  
A. LEEPER, J. L. C.  
JAN 25-WT-WF







